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Our Slavic Fellow Citizens. By EMILY GREENE BALCH. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910. 8vo, pp. xx+536. \$2.50.

This is a thorough presentation of the social and racial characteristics of the Slavic people, their economic situation in Europe and America, and the influence of their coming on the labor market. The work as a whole is divided into two parts, the first ten chapters dealing with Slavic emigration at its source, and the remaining eight chapters, with Slavic immigrants in the United States. The material is up to date, and is the result of extensive personal investigations in Austria-Hungary and the United States. The abundant illustrations, numerous maps, charts, and tables, select bibliography, and full appendix give evidence of the completeness of the treatment.

Lords of Industry. By HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD. New York: Putnam, 1910. 8vo, pp. 355. \$1.50 net.

This posthumous collection of essays was made by "the author's literary executors," presumably to place some unpublished and various magazine articles before the public in book form. The book is valuable from the historical point of view, as the essays, dating from 1881 to 1903, are popular in language and bear the same characteristics as the author's other writings. Assuming that the early essays are here presented as unchanged since the date of their first issue, one concludes that Mr. Lloyd was somewhat of a prophet. Naturally there is considerable repetition in the various essays and the book is not organic. The author's solution of the industrial problems discussed is the same—government ownership. It does not appear that this book adds materially either to the author's previous glory or to the literature on the subject.

A Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects. By Teachers in Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, 1910. Pp. x+265.

This is a selection and description of books and articles, representing contemporary literature on certain phases of social science, and intended especially for the use of general readers. The bibliography is presented under six general headings: Social Philosophy, Social Institutions, Social Service, The Ethics of Modern Industry, Social Aspects of Religion and Bibliographical References in Social Ethics, which will indicate the scope of the work.

These in turn are divided into sections, and each section represents the work of one of the editors. The special merit of the work, therefore, lies in its being the production of a perfect system of division of labor. The list is not so large as to cause confusion, yet, for the purpose, it is reasonably complete. The division of sections is made on the basis of actual social problems; and the material selected, therefore, deals in the main with specific questions—a method which should make the book particularly serviceable.

The comments on the books listed, besides being informational, are incisive, judicious, and well considered. The idea of this volume, carried out with the care shown here, well deserves more extended application.

The Great Illusion. By NORMAN ANGELL. New York and London: Putnam, 1910. 8vo, pp. xvi+388. \$1.50.

The title of this book reveals scarcely anything of the nature of its theme. For the statement of what "the great illusion" consists in the reader may consult the second chapter of the book. Here we are told that war and standing armies are based on the "illusion" that political and military prestige results in economic and commercial advantages. According to the author, we are living in an age characterized by credit economy in which credit and confidence are the real basis of wealth. Furthermore, the nations of the world are so interdependent in their commercial relations that any injury to the credit of one affects the credit of other nations. The result of all this is that confiscation of property or the enrichment of one nation at the expense of another is an economic impossibility. There is, no doubt, a certain element of truth in this position, but to assume that there is no more substantial basis for wealth and prosperity than confidence and credit is to overlook weighty economic considerations. Credit may be said to be based on confidence, but what inspires this confidence is the supposed or actual existence of tangible assets.

The other interesting point brought out in the course of the argument is that the struggle for existence and economic competition are not identical. That is to say, man's struggle is not against his fellow-men but against the external, physical environment. In this the author follows such men as Novikow, Reynaud, and Brouilhet. Upon this assumption no nation can gain anything by dispossessing another, even though that were economically possible. Of course we know that in modern warfare the conquered people are not destroyed nor compelled to vacate their land, but nevertheless there may be a process of displacement of the conquered nation continuously going on in a refined and surreptitious form of industrial warfare. Japan did not exterminate the original inhabitants upon the occupation of Korea and southern Manchuria, but the occupation of these territories by Japan may mean that in the end they will sustain a race of Japanese instead of Russians or Chinese. It was a case of competition for perpetuation between these nations and how anyone can deny that Japan has the advantage in this competition because of the result of the recent Russo-Japanese war, is incomprehensible. The distinction made between the struggle for existence and economic competition is untenable, for in the world of the present, the one involves the other.

The Conservation of Water. By JOHN L. MATHEWS. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. 289. \$2.00.

This book begins with a brief outline of the benefits accruing from conservation and especially from the proper care of our water resources. In the re-